(b) the details of the drives taken by Government to demolish these hide-outs;

(c) the extent of success and failures in demolishing the hide-outs; and

(d) the reasons where drives did not see the fruits of success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Available reports suggest that the terrorists operating in India have hide-outs in certain parts of the country. The hide-outs are of shifting nature which keep on changing as per deployment and operations launched by Indian security and intelligence agencies.

The inputs also indicate that the terrorists operating in J&K and the North-East have established hide-outs in some of the neighbouring countries.

(b) to (d) Operations against terrorist hide-outs are a continuous process. During the years from 2002 to 2004 and in 2005 (upto 23.3.2005), 55 terrorist modules have been busted in different parts of the country.

Terrorists hiding in Bangladesh and Myanmar

3018. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many hardcore terrorists wanted in India are hiding in Bangladesh and Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government have put pressure on these countries to handover these terrorists to India;

(d) if so, the response of these Government in this regard; and

(e) the action taken by the Central Government to make it difficult for terrorists cross over the other countries and start their nefarious activities from there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Some Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) and their camps are located in Bangladesh and Myanmar. The Government

of India has taken up the matter with the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar on several fora. The Government of Bangladesh have reiterated that they do not provide sanctuary to elements prejudicial to the interest of India and have denied existence of IIGs or their camps in Bangladesh. The Government of Union of Myanmar have reiterated that they would not allow the use of their territory by IIGs for undertaking activities prejudicial to the interest of India.

(e) The Government has taken various measures to check infiltration of IIGs into Bangladesh which includes raising of additional Battalions of Border Security Force; reduction of gaps between the border outposts; intensification of patrolling, both on the land and the riverine border; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing; increase in the number of outposts, towers, provision on surveillance equipments, etc. For checking infiltration of IIGs to Myanmar, Assam Rifles has been deployed on Indo-Myanmar border for border guarding duties.

Kidnapping in States

3019. DR. AKHILESH DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequency of kidnappings and abductions for ransom has assumed the status of lucrative business and a strong weapon of sweeping political benefits; if so, the number of kidnappings and (1) kidnapping with murders, (2) kidnappings with rapes and (3) kidnapping with both rape and murders reported from each State during 2002-03; and

(b) what steps, if any, including modifications in the law and the legal procedure, are proposed to be taken to effectively curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) As per the statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, State/Union Territory-wise incidence of kidnapping and abduction for illicit intercourse, for ransom and total cases of kidnapping and abduction during 2002 and 2003 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The information relating to kidnapping for murders and kidnapping with both rape and murder is not maintained centrally.

(b) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per VII Schedule to the Constitution. Therefore, detection, registration, investigation,